

Abstract of the Disclosure:

) A gate layer stack formed with at least two layers is firstly patterned anisotropically and then the lower layer is etched. An isotropic, preferably selective etching step effects a  
5 lateral undercutting, i.e. removal of the lower layer as far as the predetermined channel length. This allows a T-gate transistor with a very short channel length to be fabricated dimensionally accurately, in a simple manner and cost-effectively. Its electrical switching properties are better  
10 than those of other T-gate transistors formed by conventional methods.

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